

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Frontier County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
by

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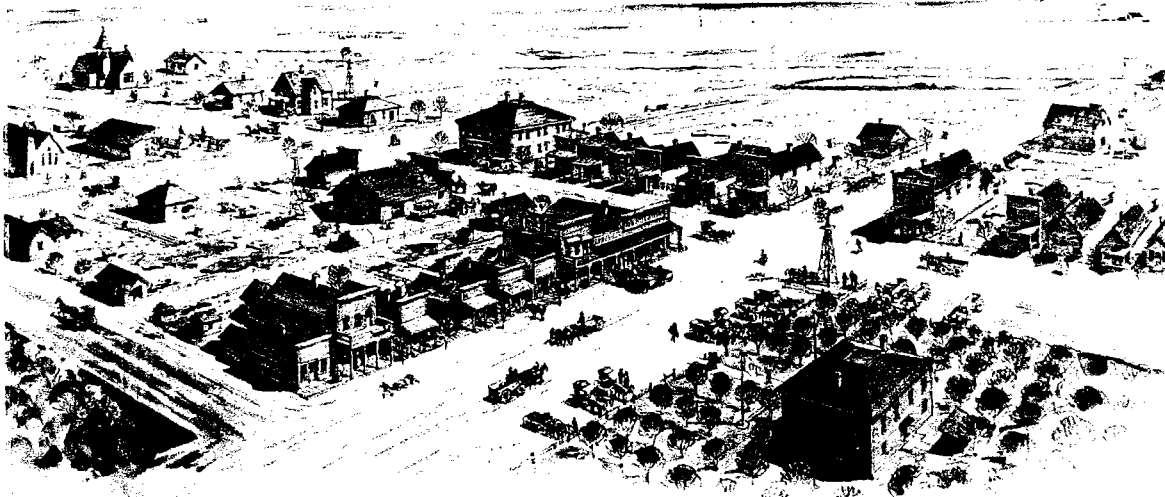
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INTRODUCTION



STOCKVILLE, Frontier County, Nebraska (CIRCA 1900)

(Illustration: Nebraska State Historical Society)

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties--whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

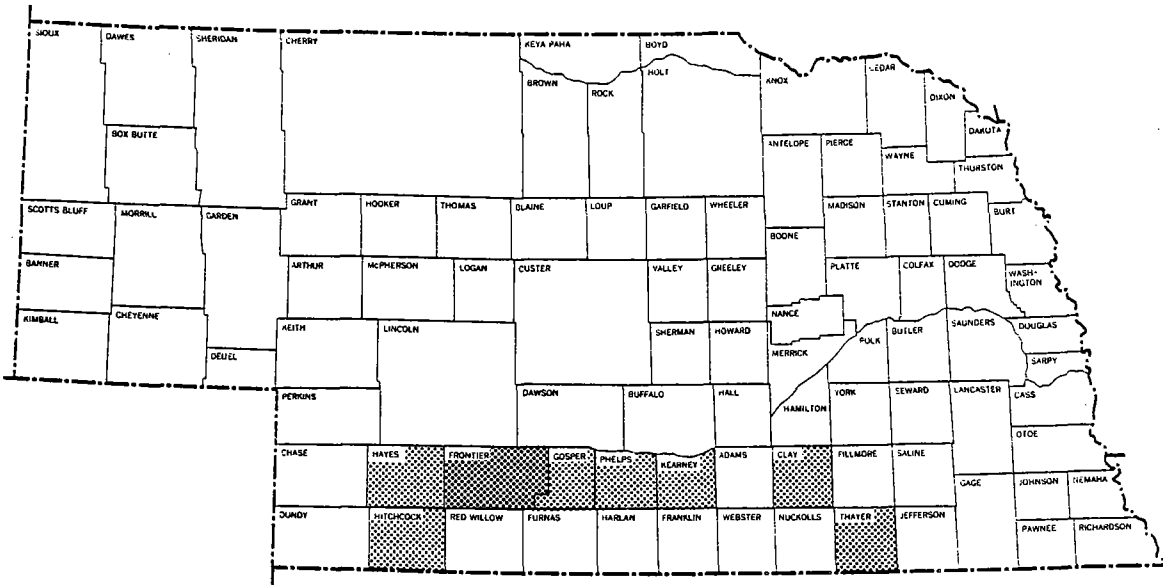
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer. Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 93 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Frontier County Reconnaissance Survey

| FRONTIER COUNTY | TOTAL PROPERTIES | CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS | CONTRIBUTING SITES | CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES | CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| FT00: Rural | 140 (1) | 483 (2) | 5 | 129 (2) | 34 |
| FT01: Curtis | 54 (1) | 101 (1) | 3 | 20 | 5 |
| FT02: Eustis | 32 | 59 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| FT04: Maywood | 34 | 54 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| FT05: Moorefield | 9 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| FT06: Stockville | 26 (3) | 39 (3) | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED | | | | | |
| IN FY 1990-1991: | 295 (5) | 754 (6) | 8 | 166 (2) | 42 |
| TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE: | 300 | 760 | 8 | 168 | 42 |

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 378 square miles (241,920 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

FRONTIER COUNTY HISTORIC OVERVIEW

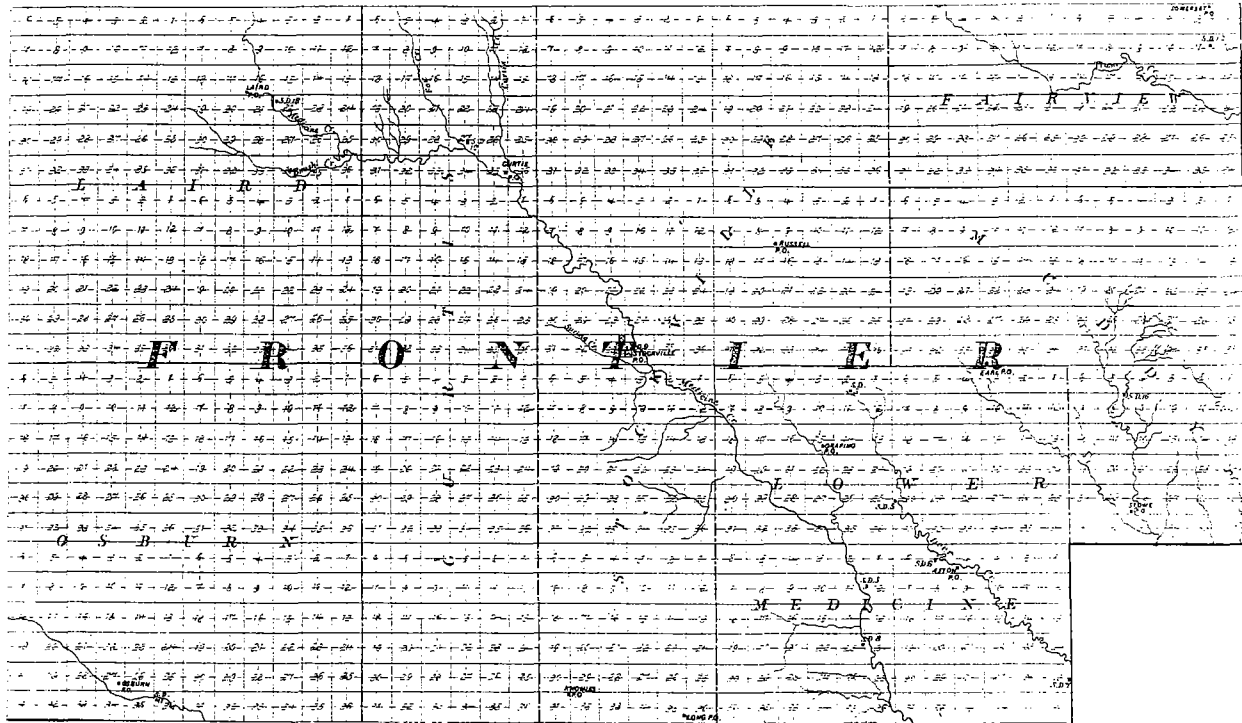


Fig. 1: Frontier County Atlas Map, circa 1910.

Physical Description

Frontier County is located in the southwestern portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle approximately 42 miles wide (east-west) and 24 miles long (north-south), with a six mile square removed from the southeast corner. The total land area of Frontier County is 926 square miles. The overall appearance is one of hilly land, with elevations ranging from 2,340 to 3,100 feet.

Four types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, plains, dissected plains, and sand hills. Valley land is flat land located along Medicine Creek, a tributary of the Republican River and the county's major waterway. This soil is rich,

consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Only two small areas of plains land can be found in Frontier County, both in the northwest corner. Along the western border of the county lies a small area of sand hills. This land is composed of hills of sand that have been stabilized by a grass cover. The remainder of the county consists of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. The result is the hilly landscape that is most characteristic of this area.



Fig. 2: Dissected Plains Topography.

The county's drainage system is composed of tributaries of the Republican and Platte Rivers. Medicine Creek and its tributaries drain the central two-thirds of the county, flowing from northwest to southeast and eventually emptying into the Republican River. Near the county line on the south, the creek has been dammed to form Harry Strunk Lake

(Medicine Creek Reservoir). The southwest corner of the county is drained by Red Willow Creek which has also been dammed, forming Hugh Butler Lake (Red Willow Reservoir). In the southeast, Deer Creek and Muddy Creek flow southeast to the Republican. Plum Creek crosses the northeast part of the county flowing eastward to the Platte.

The climate in Frontier County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southwest portion of the state is 24.2 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 75.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the southwest is 18.87 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 8.74 inches, and the greatest was 38.26 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup Rivers, followed a path that crossed Frontier County leading from their homes to hunting grounds on the Republican River and its tributaries. The largest groups of nomadic people in the western third of the state were the Dakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. They relied heavily upon the bison for food and other necessities of life and practiced little agriculture, although they did gather fruits, berries, and roots. All of these tribes found bison to hunt in Frontier County, especially the Dakota. This sometimes resulted in conflicts between the Pawnee and Dakota. However, the Battle of Summit Springs in Colorado in 1863, in which the Indians were defeated by the U.S. Army, cleared much of

the Republican River valley for settlement by whites. In addition, by 1880 the bison was nearly wiped out by white hunters and the nomadic hunters of the plains were reduced to dependency on government supplies for their survival.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns

were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period

thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the 1900's. If it survived in the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers

and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

One of the first signs of permanent white settlement in the area of present day Frontier County was the establishment in 1863 of the McPherson Trail that ran between Deer and Medicine Creeks. The trail was the route used to reach Camp McKean (later named Fort McPherson) located on the south side of the Platte River in present day Lincoln County. The first true settlers did not arrive in the county, however, until 1870. The agricultural interest of the time and in this drier portion of the state lay in cattle ranching. John Bratt of North Platte began the largest cattle operation in the county in 1871.

Not long after the first settlers entered the area of present day Frontier County, a movement started to formally organize. In January of 1872 this was accomplished. Selecting a county seat was a required part of county organization, and so the citizens of the newly formed Frontier County designated Stockville. At that time Stockville was nothing more than one man's tepee, but it quickly grew, and had a post office by late the next year. The next year also witnessed people moving into the southeast part of the county along Deer and Muddy Creeks, and on the lower seven miles of Medicine Creek. These early settlers constructed soddies and dugouts for shelter and purchased supplies at far-off Plum Creek

(Lexington). If they could obtain enough timber they would haul it to a sawmill on the Muddy at Arapahoe in Furnas County.

Frontier county suffered agricultural difficulty along with the rest of the state in the mid 1870's, particularly from the relentless grasshoppers. Settlement, however, continued, with the first school district organized in the south central part of the county in 1874 and a post office established at Curtis in 1877.

The 1880's were prosperous years for the state, and Frontier County was no exception. Corn was a most successful crop, but in 1885 alfalfa was also planted for the first time. In that same year a herd law was enacted that restricted cattle from open range land. A branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad running from Holdrege, Nebraska, to Sterling, Colorado, called the High Line, reached the county in 1886. That year also witnessed the construction of a dam and mill at Curtis, the surveying of the townsite of Eustis, and the establishment of the town of Moorefield.

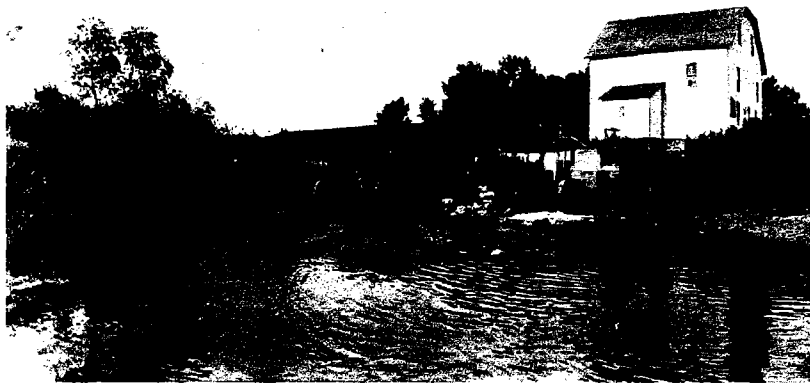


Fig. 3: Mill and mill dam on Medicine Creek near Stockville, (non-extant).

This decade was so successful that the population increased a phenomenal 910 percent, from 934 in 1880 to 8,497 in 1890. The adverse weather of the 1890's struck early in

Frontier County, with low rainfall in 1888 and a true drought in 1890. The year 1894 was exceptionally dry, but flash floods also occurred, destroying parts of the railroad grade, and the mill at Curtis.

If the economic depression began early, so too did recovery. In 1899 a creamery opened in Curtis, indicating the beginning of a new aspect to agriculture, and near the turn-of-the-century a dray line was established between Curtis and Stockville. Over the next few years the larger towns in Frontier County added such amenities as electric lights, city parks, and telephones. In 1911 the state decided to place an agricultural school in the western part of the state and chose Curtis for its location. Classes were to include both high school and college level. The school admitted its first students a year later.



Fig. 4: Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, Curtis, (FT01-049).

Many of the farmers in the Republican Valley changed their primary crop from corn to wheat during the first two decades of the twentieth-century. As a result, the drop in wheat prices after World War I dramatically affected the people of this area. Population

declined and many of the small towns in Frontier County that had survived the devastating decade of the nineties, finally succumbed during the supposedly successful and "roaring" 1920's.

The beginning of another devastating decade, 1930, held mixed reviews for Frontier County. The Curtis Cooperative Creamery opened with four cream stations in operation. In the same town, however, the mill closed. The county suffered the same drought- grasshopper plague as the rest of the plains, but had added to its list of disasters a tornado that struck Eustis in 1938. The Public Works Administration gave approval for the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District (Tri-County Project) in 1935, and in 1938 work was begun a few miles east of Eustis in Gosper County. While the Tri-County project was underway in the 1940's, rural electrification came to the county during the decade by way of money granted from the Rural Electrification Administration.

Transportation was an important issue in the early 1950's in Frontier County. In 1950 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad decided to stop train service on the High Line. The following year, however, a newer mode of transportation arrived in the county when an airport was built at Curtis.

In 1968 the state decided that the Agricultural School should be college level only and the high school division was closed. In compensation, the Medicine Junior-Senior High School was established. This period also saw other community improvements such as school remodelings and park renovations. Due to agricultural declines, there have been few large scale undertakings in Frontier county in recent years.

County Towns

Curtis was first established as a post office site in 1877 in the north central part of the county, lying between two small tributaries of Medicine Creek. In 1885 the Lincoln

Land Company platted the town in preparation for the coming of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Soon after the railroad arrived in 1885, Curtis was selected as the freight division point between Sterling and Holdrege. A roundhouse and machine shop were established, with train crews working both east and west from the town. While many people felt that the rail line should have gone through the county seat, that was not the route that was chosen.

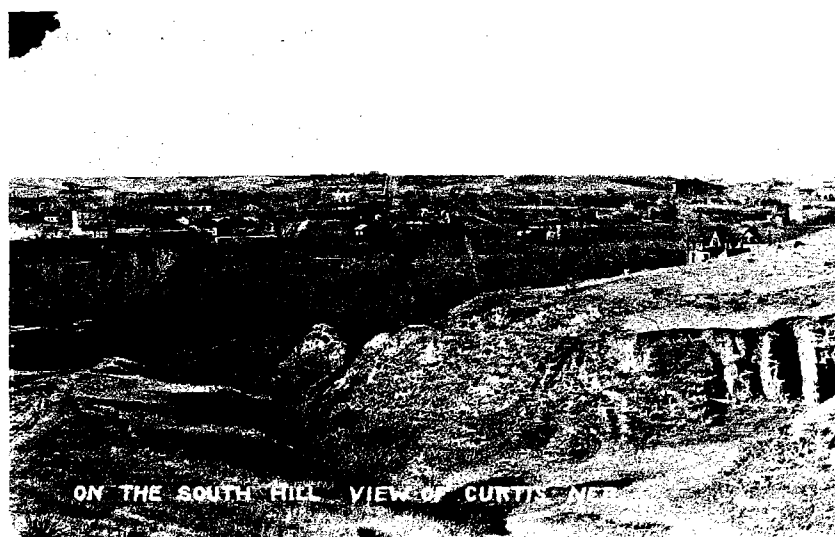


Fig. 5: South Hill View of Curtis, Frontier County, circa 1918.

This resulted in a substantial growth for Curtis--much greater than that of Stockville. For a time Curtis even drew businesses away from the county seat. In addition, the railroad had inadvertently dammed a canyon, creating a lake and a water power site. This provided Curtis with a service not found close by--a mill.

Curtis continued early development with the establishment of the first creamery in 1899, which was eventually succeeded by a cooperative creamery in 1930. While the town experienced the many technological advantages that arrived with the twentieth-century (telephones in 1906, electricity in 1911), its greatest feat was probably

the acquisition of the state agricultural school in 1911. The institution opened its doors in 1912 and has operated continuously as the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture.

Throughout the twentieth-century, Curtis has been one of the leading communities in the county. In 1951 a Class I airport was built. In 1968, with government aid, Curtis rebuilt Mill Park--a former park adjacent to the old mill site, but that was destroyed by flood waters in 1947. This constant growth is reflected in the population numbers for the city. In 1912 it had 800 citizens and was already larger than any other town in the county. By 1920 its size had grown to 1,017. While 1920 was officially its peak populations year, it has not faltered significantly and registered a 1980 population of 1,014.

Eustis is located in the northeast corner of Frontier County on the north side of Plum Creek. The Somerset post office was established there in 1884, but the name was changed to Eustis in 1886 when the Lincoln Land Company, a division of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, surveyed the site for a town. The town boundaries were set to include 16 sections in the northernmost part of the county. Businesses, such as a lumberyard and general store, sprang up quickly in the town, setting the stage for the arrival of the first train in June of 1886.

Many of the residents of Eustis, as well as a group of Mennonites nearby, were of German descent. There were mandatory German schools (in addition to required English schools) that the Lutheran and Methodist children attended. German bakers and butchers also operated businesses in town, and the German Grain Elevator functioned around the turn-of-the-century.

Water was a problem for early residents, and many had to haul it in barrels until a well was dug. Even then they had to have an auxiliary water source for days when the wind

did not blow. They resorted to a system of cisterns for storage. Several large cisterns were constructed northwest of town along a ridge known as Devil's Backbone.

In 1903 the official size of Eustis was reduced from sixteen sections to one. Over the next two decades the town added the usual assortment of improvements, including a library (1914) and electric lights (1915). By 1920 the population had grown to 434. During the twenties the town held its own (1930 population, 437), but in 1929 the bank was closed for reorganization, a sign of the decade to come.

In 1930, Eustis tried unsuccessfully to win the county seat. The following years were occupied with thoughts of surviving the drought and grasshoppers and, as of 1935, the plans for the Tri-County Project. This project was of particular interest to Eustis residents because two storage reservoirs and three hydroelectric plants were to be built on Plum Creek. Work began in 1938, although much of it took place just east of town in Gosper County. The decade ended as it had begun when a tornado struck Eustis on Good Friday of 1938.

During the 1950's county residents again tried to wrest the county seat away from Stockville, but were again unsuccessful. In 1950 a Supreme Court ruling resulted in the removal of train service from the High Line, leaving towns, including Eustis, isolated. While this may have hindered the growth of the town, population did not decline. In 1980 Eustis still maintained a population comparable to that of its 1920-1930 level.

In 1881 the post office of Laird was established in the northwest part of Frontier County along Medicine Creek. Before the year was over, the name was changed to Maywood. Approximately 1885 the town was platted by the Lincoln Land Company as a future railroad town on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Track was laid and the first train arrived in 1886. The booming city of Curtis was only six miles away, however, and Maywood remained in its shadow. The town's population peaked in 1920 at 533 and had dropped to 332

by 1980. Maywood's location on State Highway No. 23 has benefited the community and helped maintain a modest central business district. Noteworthy commercial buildings extant in Maywood include examples of late nineteenth-century false front compositional types.

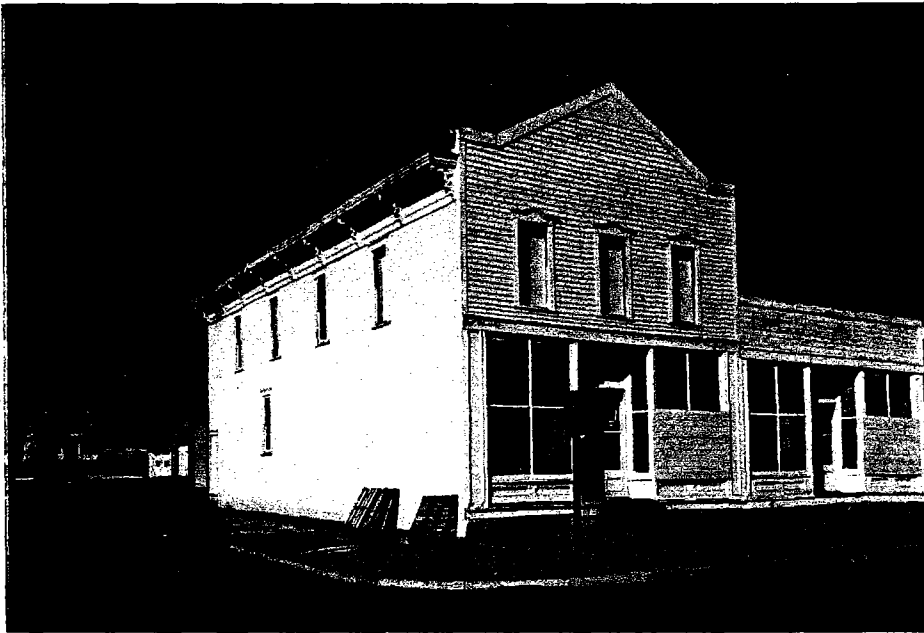


Fig. 6: False front commercial building, Maywood, (FT04-019).

Moorefield located less than a mile from the northern county line of Frontier County, has a history very similar to that of Maywood. First called Moore's Field, it was established in 1886 along the route of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. But it, too, lay in the shadow of Curtis, being only nine miles away to the northeast. Its 1920 population was 151, with the 1980 number standing at 36.

The county seat of Frontier County is Stockville. It was so named at the time of county organization in 1872. At that time, however, there were no towns in the county, and it is likely that the location for the town of Stockville was selected because of its central position within the county. Since its founding, few other advantages have come the town's way. The railroad passed it over, with the main line following the Republican River to

the south in Red Willow County, and the branch line (High Line) running through the northern part of the county. Over the years the town has survived many challenges to its status as county seat. Its function as the governmental center of the county has sustained it over time. The largest population recorded for Stockville was 269 in 1900, with 196 in 1920 and only 45 in 1980. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries Stockville contained a large number of modest false front commercial buildings. The majority of these buildings were adjacent to the north and west side of the courthouse grounds. However, only a small percentage of these buildings remain. Most notable extant examples include those illustrated in the Commerce section of the Preliminary Inventory.

Towns No Longer in Existence: with appropriate dates and locations.

Centerpoint (southwest); 1901-1920's

Earl (east Central); 1884-1920's

Essex (southeast); 1896-1920's

Freedom (south central); 1887-1920's

Havanna (southwest); 1899-1920's

Knowles (south central); 1884-1886

Long (south central); 1884-1887

Orafino (central); 1880-1953

Osborn (southwest); 1879-1920's

Quick (southwest); 1887-1945

Russel (central); 1883-1899

Saint Ann (?); 1903-1940's

Stevens (west central); 1897-1930's

Stowe (southeast); 1878-1893

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following rural communities have existed over the years in Frontier County.

A Danish community was located north of Curtis on the county line and centered around Ebenezer Lutheran Church. Settlers may have been in the area as early as 1879. The church community was definitely in full operation by 1898, and was active until 1978.

Pleasant Ridge area was first settled around 1890. Located ten miles east of Curtis, it used a sod school for many purposes, including church and revival meetings, singing school, literary meetings, basket suppers, and picnics.

Boston Ridge was so named because three families from Boston, Massachusetts, were the first to settle there. It was located in the western part of the county, and was recognized as a community for the duration of rural school services in the area, from about 1885 to 1915.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Frontier County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table p. 22). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880's. The county was fortunate enough not to experience significant emigration in the dry 1890's, although growth was minimal, as would be expected. The decennial year with the largest population was 1900, with declines occurring every subsequent decennial year. While this is somewhat unusual, the declines were small during the prosperous years

in the first three decades of the twentieth-century and large in the decade of the Great Depression. Slowly decreasing numbers has been the pattern ever since.

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign-born persons in Frontier County were German, accounting for five percent of the total population. One area of especially heavy concentration of Germans was in the Eustis area. While smaller in number, there was also a Danish community north of Curtis (see Rural Communities p. 21). The percentage of Germans in the county remained constant through the early decades of the twentieth-century. Recent censuses indicate much smaller numbers of people who claim to be of German stock, but due to declines in the county's population, they represent seven percent of the total population.

Frontier County Population

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1880 | 934 |
| 1890 | 8,497 |
| 1900 | 8,781 |
| 1910 | 8,572 |
| 1920 | 8,540 |
| 1930 | 8,114 |
| 1940 | 6,417 |
| 1950 | 5,282 |
| 1960 | 4,311 |
| 1970 | 3,982 |
| 1980 | 3,647 |
| 1984 | 3,647 |

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 375 properties in Frontier County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 320,000 acres (500 square miles) in Frontier County.

In addition, each street of the five extant Frontier County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

- C. Identification of at least 40 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey was generally successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the five extant communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

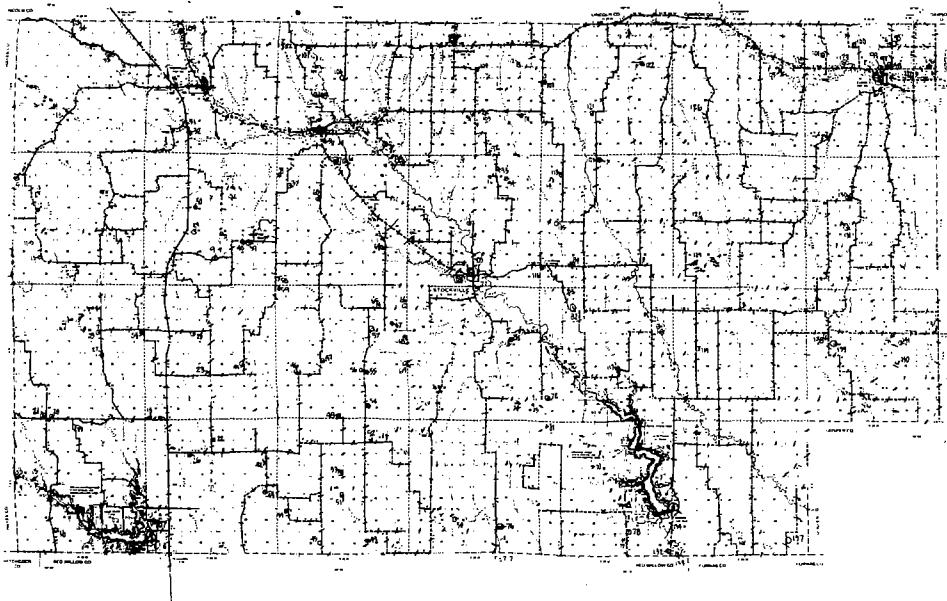


Fig. 7: Frontier County rural survey map.

While the overall totals were somewhat lower than anticipated, the numbers produced by the survey still indicate the comprehensive nature of the project. A total of 968 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 295 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 241,920 acres (378 square miles) and identified 30 properties eligible and 63 potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County has produced a diverse collection of historic material resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

| Historic Context | # of Properties |
|--|-----------------|
| 02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial | 7 |
| 02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska | 1 |
| 02.05.01. Religion: Congregational Churches in Nebraska | 2 |
| 02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska | 1 |
| 03.13.02. Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers | 1 |
| 04.02. Government: Local | 1 |
| 04.03. Government: County | 1 |
| 06.01. Education: Schooling | 2 |
| 06.01.01. Education: Rural Education | 8 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 06.01.05. | Education: Colleges and Universities | 1 |
| 07.03. | Diversion: Fairs and Expositions | 2 |
| 07.06.02. | Diversion: State Recreational Facilities | 1 |
| 07.07. | Diversion: Entertainment | 1 |
| 08.06. | Republican Valley Gen. Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock | 124 |
| 12.02.06. | Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Republican Valley Region | 21 |
| 13.04.02. | Transportation: <i>Burlington Railroad</i> | 1 |
| 15.01. | Services: Public Utilities | 1 |
| 15.04. | Services: Professional | 3 |
| 15.05.03. | Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920) | 2 |
| 16.05. | Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement | 118 |

A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Frontier County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Frontier County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. Properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. Properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Frontier County.

Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County found eleven (11) properties associated with the context of Religion which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Of the eleven total religious properties, two (2) were identified as eligible for National Register listing. An additional five (5) properties were identified as potentially eligible. Photographic illustration of the seven noteworthy resources have

been included in the Preliminary Inventory. The following table outlines pertinent data regarding the eleven religious properties surveyed in Frontier County.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT00-108 | C1890 | CURTIS CEMETERY | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 02.3.1 | C |
| FT00-131 | C1900 | CEMETERY | 02.00 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 02.3.1 | C |
| FT00-139 | 1880 | STOWE CEMETERY | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 02.3.1 | C |
| FT06-022 | C1900 | FORMER CHURCH | 02.00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | C |
| FT00-021 | C1912 | ST ANN'S CHURCH | 02.00 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| FT00-076 | C1900 | ABAN. MT. ZION CHURCH & CEM. | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4:1, 02.3.1 | P |
| FT05-006 | C1910 | ABANDONED CHURCH | 02.00 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| FT00-098 | C1900 | LUTHERAN CEMETERY | 02.03.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 02.3.1 | P |
| FT01-035 | C1925 | FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | 02.05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | E |
| FT06-004 | C1903 | STOCKVILLE CONG. CHURCH & PAR. | 02.05.01 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 02.1.4, 02.4.3 | E |
| FT01-028 | C1920 | UNITED METHODIST CHURCH | 02.06.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |

While a larger number of religious properties exist within Frontier County, only the eleven properties listed above met the criteria necessary for reconnaissance level survey (see NESHPO Files: Research Design). Due to the nature of reconnaissance level survey, the association of the religious properties with their founding denominations is not always possible. Previous surveys in Nebraska have revealed that church buildings are often sold to other congregations following the disbanding of the founding denomination. However, preliminary research does suggest the association of three surveyed properties with specific denominations. The First Congregational Church in Curtis (FT01-035) and the Stockville Congregational Church and parsonage (FT06-004) have been preliminarily linked with the sub-context of Congregational Churches in Nebraska (H.C.: 02.05.01.). In addition, the United Methodist Church in Curtis (FT01-028) has been preliminarily associated with the sub-context of United Methodist Churches in Nebraska (02.06.07.).

NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-035 Curtis
DATE: 1925-1926
RESOURCE NAME: First Congregational Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.05.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of the larger church buildings constructed near the end of the period of Stability and Further Growth (1900-1930) of Congregational Churches in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-004 Stockville
DATE: C.1903
RESOURCE NAME: Stockville Congregational Church & Parsonage
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.05.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
 Parsonage (02.4.3)
DOE: Eligible
 Early twentieth-century frame church building with corner bell tower entry. Significant as a well-preserved example of Congregational church building during the beginning of the period of Stability and Further Growth (1900-1930).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-021 Rural
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: St. Ann's Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of early twentieth-century religious worship in the rural environs of southwest Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-076 Rural
DATE: C.1900
RESOURCE NAME: Mt. Zion Church & Cemetery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
 Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Despite abandonment, this modest frame building is a locally rare survivor of the simple hall-type rural church buildings constructed during the beginning of the Development and Growth period in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT05-006 Moorefield
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Abandoned stucco church building with corner tower entry and raised basement. Potentially significant for historic association with early twentieth-century religious worship in the small community of Moorefield.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-098 Rural
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Lutheran Cemetery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Cemetery (02.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Lutheran Cemetery located just northeast of Eustis. Included in the Inventory primarily for the historic setting of the cemetery grounds with particular emphasis on the visually dominating perimeter windbreaks.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-028 Curtis

DATE: 1922-1923

RESOURCE NAME: United Methodist Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.07)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large two-story masonry church with symmetrical facade design. Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of large scale church facilities constructed during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations.

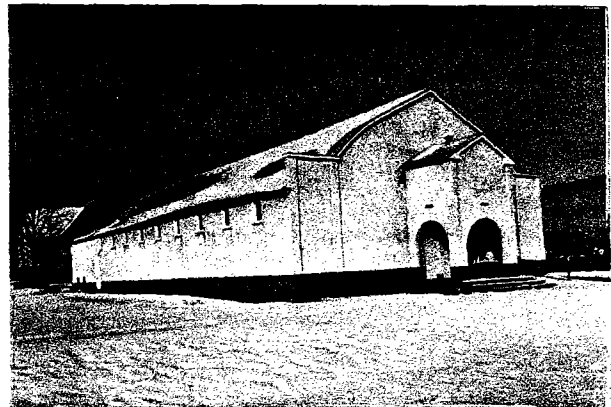
Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities. The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County identified one (1) property associated with the context of Government which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey: the Moorefield Auditorium (FT05-002). This stucco auditorium is significant in the development of civic architecture in the small community of Moorefield. In addition to the auditorium's primary identification with the context of Local Government (H.C.: 04.02.), a secondary association with the context of Entertainment (H.C.: 07.07) has also been acknowledged. In addition, another Government property was previously recorded by the NESHPO: the Hitchcock County Courthouse (HK06-001). Identified under a statewide survey of Nebraska courthouses this property was

determined as a contributor in the study of Nebraska courthouses but, due to lack of historic integrity, was not considered as a candidate for National Register listing. The following table outlines these two Government properties further.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT05-002 | C1936 | MOOREFIELD AUDITORIUM | 04.02, 07.07 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.2 | P |
| FT06-001 | C1885 | FRONTIER COUNTY COURTHOUSE | 04.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.1.7 | C |

NEHBS NUMBER: FT05-002 Moorefield
 DATE: C.1936
 COMMON NAME: Moorefield Auditorium
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
 Entertainment (07.07)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Auditorium (07.1.2)
 DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alterations to the historic integrity of the building, the Moorefield Auditorium is potentially significant as a local government property and for possible association with the Works Progress Administration relief program.



Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County recorded a total of eleven (11) properties associated with the context of Education which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the eleven Education properties, six (6) were

considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. The eleven properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01.), Schooling (H.C.: 06.01.) and Colleges and Universities (H.C.: 06.01.05.). The following table outlines pertinent data regarding the education properties surveyed in Frontier County.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU.OBJ. | | |
| FT06-008 | C1935 | FORMER SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 06.3 | C |
| FT01-002 | C1924 | CURTIS GRADE SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 06.3.2 | P |
| FT00-040 | C1908 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | C |
| FT00-063 | C1909 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | C |
| FT00-070 | C1910 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | C |
| FT00-134 | C1900 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | C |
| FT00-046 | C1924 | ABANDONED DISTRICT #73 SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | P |
| FT00-057 | C1926 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1 | P |
| FT00-082 | C1917 | FORMER SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 06.3.1 | P |
| FT00-090 | 1912 | EAST CURTIS DIST. #10 SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 06.3.1:1 | P |
| FT01-049 | 1927, 1928 | NE COLLEGE OF TECH AGRICULTURE | 06.01.05, 04.05 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0 06.5.2 | P |

Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings surveys in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Frontier County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, or the larger-scale masonry building.

Predominantly found in the rural environs, Frontier County's one-room, hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1890 and 1910. These buildings are typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. The school buildings recorded in Frontier County which fit this type are: FT00-040, FT00-063, FT00-070, FT00-134, FT00-046, and FT00-090.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town locations. These buildings were generally built between 1915 and 1930 and consist of a

raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block.

Education properties recorded in Frontier County which portray the "modern" school

characteristics include: FT01-002 and FT06-008.

NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-002 Curtis

DATE: 1922

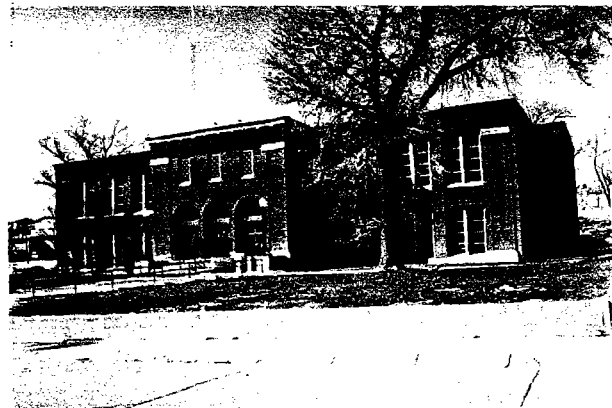
COMMON NAME: Curtis Grade School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Grade School (06.3.2)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story brick school building considered significant in the evolution of public education in Curtis and as a well-preserved example of the "Modern" type school building.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-046 Rural

DATE: C.1924

RESOURCE NAME: Aban. District #73 School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Stucco hall-type school building potentially eligible for the National Register based on its association with rural education during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-057 Rural

DATE: C.1926

COMMON NAME: Abandoned School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)

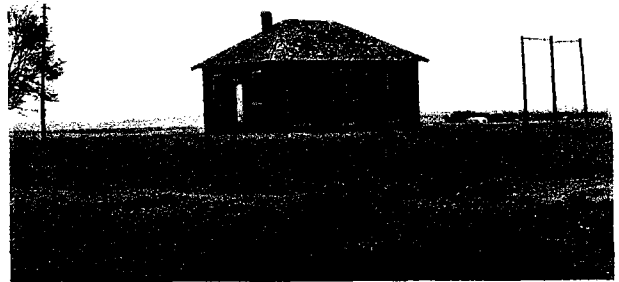
PROPERTY TYPE: Rural School (06.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

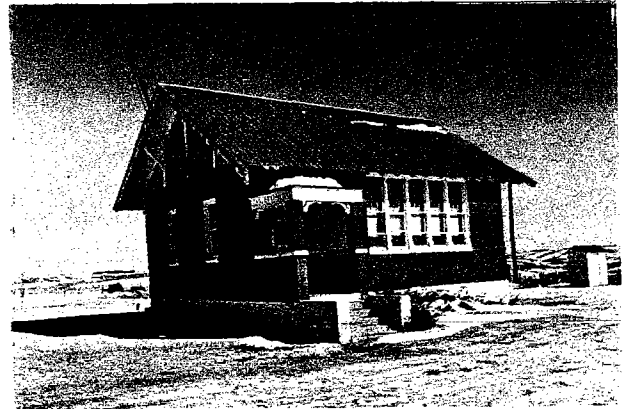
Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this brick school building is indicative of the improved rural school facilities constructed during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-082 Rural
DATE: C.1917
COMMON NAME: Former School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Rural School (06.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Small scale masonry school building potentially significant for its portrayal of rural public education facilities constructed during the end of the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska, (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-090 Rural
DATE: 1912
RESOURCE NAME: East Curtis Dist. #10 School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of the post-settlement public education school facilities constructed in rural Frontier County during the end of the period of Development and Growth.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-049 Curtis
DATE: 1927, 1928
RESOURCE NAME: NE College of Tech. Agriculture
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.05)
Government (04.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: College (06.5.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Founded in 1911 by the state of Nebraska, the College of Technical Agriculture is potentially significant for its role in providing post-secondary education in the field of agriculture. College grounds contain 13 contributing and 21 non-contributing buildings.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock. Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Frontier County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Frontier County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 124 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the 1990 Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County. These 124 properties accounted for 627 contributing buildings, structures and objects. In addition, one rural property with association to the agriculture context was surveyed in 1985 by the NESHPO. Of the 125 total agriculture related properties in the Frontier County database, six (6) have been judged eligible and eighteen (18) potentially eligible for National Register listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, and hay barns.

The continued existence of some farmsteads documented in Frontier County is, however, doubtful. In fact, over half (60.8%) of the 125 agriculture properties recorded consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. In addition, a significant number of farmsteads which

appear on historic county atlases are no longer extant--due primarily to the expansion of crop land and the introduction of center-pivot irrigation. The expansion of crop land has been particularly negative resulting in the relocation or razing of a large number of farmsteads.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.:08.06.), identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Frontier County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-007 Rural

DATE: C.1900

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Abandoned circa 1900 farm property included in the inventory for the presence of the locally unique banked house and as a remnant from the 1870-1900 Expansion of Agricultural Land period in Republican Valley farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-069 Rural

DATE: C.1905

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Despite abandonment, this farmstead was considered significant for the comparatively rare rural use of masonry materials in the construction of the house, and for possible association with ethnic cultures.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-075 Rural

DATE: C.1907

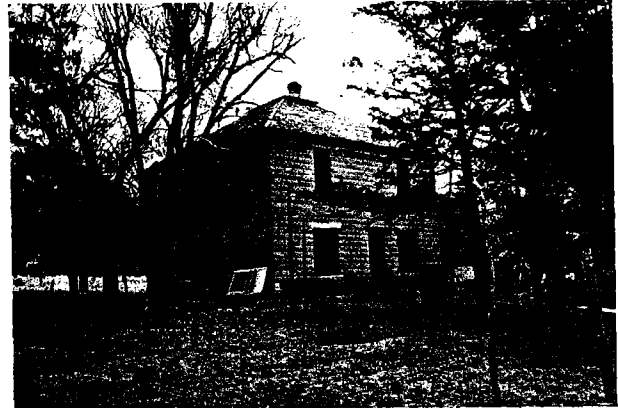
COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Early twentieth-century farm containing two cement block houses and a cement block summer kitchen. Considered important to the study of alternative building materials in rural domestic architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-132 Rural

DATE: C.1916

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Six contributing buildings, including a large frame house and carriage barn, exhibit a high degree of historic integrity and testify to the economic prosperity discovered during early twentieth-century farming in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-138 Rural

DATE: C.1912

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved collection of eight contributing buildings including frame house and large frame barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period in Republican Valley farming and for possible associations with ethnic cultures.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-137 Rural
DATE: C.1880, C.1910
COMMON NAME: Log House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
Log Construction (11.4.4:1)

DOE: Eligible

Despite compromises in integrity, this house was judged eligible for National Register listing as a locally rare example of log construction technology and as a contributor to the study of log houses in Nebraska from the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-019 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included in the Inventory primarily for the large, well-preserved cement block house and for contributions to Historic Context and Property Type analyses in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-028 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Ten contributing buildings reflect farm practices common during the 1900-1919 Beginnings of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity defined in the Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-030 Rural
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite difficulties in observation, this early twentieth-century farm appears important for association with the 1900-1919 period of economic prosperity in Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.06).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-031 Rural
DATE: C.1917
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story Queen Anne style house and large frame banked barn visually dominate this farmstead and testify to the economic prosperity enjoyed during the 1900-1919 period of Republican Valley General Farming, Livestock, and Cash Grain Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-036 Rural
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Visually obscured from reconnaissance survey view. However, potentially noteworthy for the unique location of the house on the south ridge of the Medicine Creek valley and for association with late nineteenth-century settlement.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-042 Rural
DATE: C.1911
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Visually obscured from reconnaissance survey view. Primarily important for the large frame house which dominates the farmstead and as a future research Criterion D property.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-043 Rural
DATE: C.1914
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Seven contributing buildings potentially significant for their association with Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production and for possible linkage to ethnic cultures.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-054 Rural
DATE: C.1939
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Potentially significant as a contributor to the multiple property study of underground houses in the Republican Valley survey region. One of 8 underground houses recorded during the first four county phase of the eight county survey project.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-066 Rural

DATE: C.1885, C.1900

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Homestead property consisting of a C.1885 stone house, C.1900 cement house and frame banked barn. Significant as a locally rare survivor from the Expansion of Agriculture Land (1870-1900) Temporal Period defined in the Republican Valley farming context.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-094 Rural

DATE: C.1900

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite exceptionally poor visibility, a stone and cement house was identified on this property and is considered important to the study of native material buildings in the Republican Valley region.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-099 Rural

DATE: C.1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite compromises in historic integrity, this farm was included in the Inventory for the presence of the large frame barn and house which reflect the economic prosperity of early twentieth-century Republican Valley farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-104 Rural
DATE: C.1912
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Early twentieth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-107 Rural
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Primarily important as a Criterion D future research property based on the presence of the one-story frame house with an unusual brick masonry raised foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-109 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Eight contributing buildings reflect farm practices common during the 1900-1919 Beginnings of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity period defined in the Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-114 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Impressive banked barn with board and batten siding. Significant as a contributor to the study of barn types and as testimony to the prosperous agriculture period of the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-133 Rural
DATE: C.1924
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Primarily important for the large frame house associated with the period of Economic Decline and Increased Mechanization (1919-1930) in Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-049 Rural
DATE: C.1898
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite abandonment, this property reflects the scale and character of farm buildings constructed during the 1870-1900 Expansion of Agricultural Land period in Republican Valley farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-034 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite abandonment, FT00-034 was deemed
potentially eligible for possible association
with ethnic settlement in the Republican Valley
geographic region.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County found twenty-one (21) Commerce properties which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the twenty-one properties, eight (8) were judged eligible and eight (8) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The twenty-one properties surveyed relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the Republican Valley Region (H.C.: 12.02.06). Pertinent information regarding the twenty-one surveyed properties linked to Commerce in Frontier County is outlined on page 47.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU.OBJ. | | | |
| ===== | | | | | | | | | |
| FT04-032 | C1900,1920 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | C |
| FT06-009 | C1910 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | C |
| FT04-019 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT04-022 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT04-033 | C1890 | FORMER LUMBER YARD | 12.02.06 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4.2.1 | E |
| FT06-011 | C1889 | FORMER VAN PELT CAFE | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-012 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-013 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-014 | C1888 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT01-007 | C1900 | FORMER HOTEL | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1 | P |
| FT04-020 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | P |
| FT04-021 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | P |
| FT05-003 | C1900 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | P |
| FT06-029 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | P |
| FT01-031 | C1905 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.06, 05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| FT02-025 | C1909 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.06, 05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.3 | P |
| FT04-024 | C1909 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING/OPERA HSE | 12.02.06, 07.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| FT01-051 | C1922 | CURTIS LIVESTOCK AUCTION YARDS | 12.02.06, 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 08.3.4 | E |
| FT02-016 | C1925 | FORMER GAS STATION | 12.02.06, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 | C |
| FT02-022 | C1917 | FORMER FILLING STATION | 12.02.06, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 | C |
| FT04-026 | C1900 | FORMER HOTEL | 12.02.06, 13.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1 | P |

The high percentage of Commerce properties worthy of an eligible or potentially eligible DOE notation reflects the importance of commercial activities during the periods of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.

The properties recorded in Frontier County represent one of two types of commercial buildings commonly identified in Nebraska's reconnaissance surveys: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Frontier County for this type was from 1885 to 1910.

The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block,

were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1915 and 1930, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths.

NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-019 Maywood
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved false front commercial building significant for its association with retailing in the late nineteenth-century and as a primary contributor to the historic character of Maywood's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-022 Maywood
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible
Excellent example of false front commercial architecture in Frontier County. Exemplifies the popularity of this building type in Nebraska communities during the period of Settlement and Expansion.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-033 Maywood
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Former Lumber Yard
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Lumber Yard (11.4.2.1)
DOE: Eligible

Lumber yard containing four contributing buildings; an important architectural resource in the study of Maywood's commercial and residential development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-011 Stockville
DATE: C.1889
COMMON NAME: Former Van Pelt Cafe
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this one-story frame building is important for the portrayal of false front commercial architecture and for association with persons of local significance.



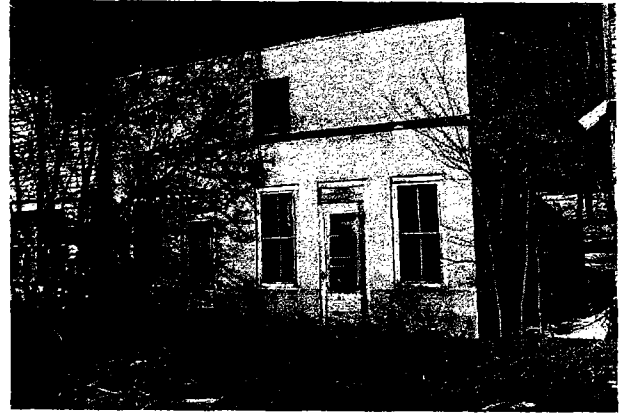
NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-012 Stockville
DATE: C.1889
COMMON NAME: Former Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible

Despite its deteriorated condition, this one-story false front building is significant for association with retail commerce during the periods of Settlement and Expansion, and Development and Growth in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-013 Stockville
DATE: C.1889
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story false front commercial building with double store entry. Considered significant as an example of small-scale commercial building from the Settlement and Expansion Temporal Period (See Topical Listing: NESHP, 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-014 Stockville
DATE: C.1888
COMMON NAME: Former Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible

Deteriorated and hidden by voluntary growth, this one-story frame building is significant as an example of the false front compositional type and for its role in the commercial development of Stockville during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-051 Curtis
DATE: 1941
COMMON NAME: Curtis Livestock Auction Yards
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Show Barn (08.3.4)
DOE: Eligible

Deemed noteworthy primarily for the eight-sided frame sale barn which occupies the site. FT01-051 is important as a property type responsible, in-part, for the economic development of the Republican Valley geographic region.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-007 Curtis
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Former Hotel
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Two-story, frame hotel with shallow gambrel roof, pedimented window hoods and stucco sheathing. Important as a contributor to the multiple property study of hotels in Nebraska and to the development of commerce in Curtis.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-020 Maywood
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story false front commercial building significant for its association with retailing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries and as a primary contributor to the historic character of Maywood's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-021 Maywood
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included in the Preliminary Inventory as relatively well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century false front commercial building and for association with sole proprietor retail commerce in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT05-003 Moorefield
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this frame commercial building is significant as the only surviving example of false front architecture in the former central business district of Moorefield.



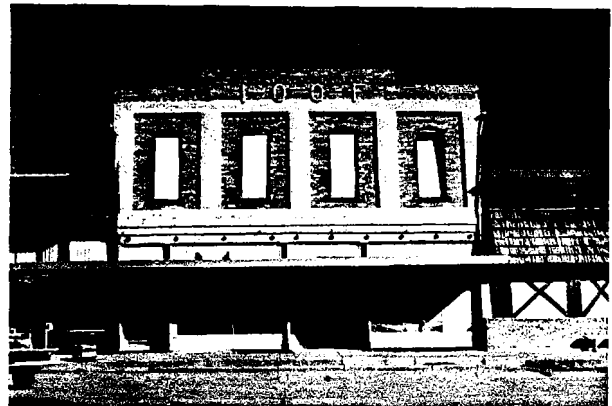
NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-031 Curtis
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: Commercial Bldg./Assoc. Hall
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
 Association (05.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed Use Commercial (12.1.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Considered potentially eligible for National Register listing based on its role in the establishment of retail commerce and fraternal organizations during the Development and Growth period (Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-025 Eustis
DATE: C.1909
COMMON NAME: Commercial Bldg./Assoc. Hall
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
 Association (05.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Expressed Mixed Use (12.1.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story commercial building with I.O.O.F. hall located on the second floor. Important contributor to the historic character of Eustis and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-026 Maywood
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Former Hotel
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
Transportation (13.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story, stucco hotel important to the theme of early travel and town settlement in Maywood and as a contributor to the multiple property study of Nebraska hotels.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-029 Stockville

DATE: C.1889

COMMON NAME: Former Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Abandoned commercial building deemed noteworthy as an important resource in the study of false front building types and as a contributor to the historic character of Stockville.



Historic Context : Transportation

The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related service accommodations such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Frontier County did not find any properties strictly associated with Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey.

However, one (1) property in Frontier County relating to the context of Transportation was

previously recorded by the NESHPO. Identified in 1980 under a statewide survey of Nebraska depots, the Burlington & Northern Railroad passenger and freight depot buildings (FT01-001: 1917, & C.1889) contribute to the historical development of Transportation and Settlement in Curtis. The C.1889 freight depot consists of a one and one-half story frame structure and is located adjacent the 1917 brick passenger depot. With the exception of a covered walkway between the depots, these buildings retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Because the primary emphasis of Transportation related properties involves the generation of income, many properties have been catalogued in the Commerce Historic Context database with secondary reference to the context of Transportation. Examples of Commerce related property types with association to transportation include gas stations, commercial garages, and hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-001 Curtis

DATE: C.1889, 1917

RESOURCE NAME: B. & N Railroad Depot

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)

DOE: Eligible

Both depots included in the 1980 Nebraska Depot Survey conducted by the NESHPO. FT01-001 exemplifies the development of railroad transportation in Frontier County and contains excellent examples of passenger (1917) and freight (C.1889) depots.



Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services

are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Frontier County found six (6) properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the six properties, one has been judged eligible and three potentially eligible for National Register listing. The six properties recorded represent the sub-contexts of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01), Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920), (H.C.: 15.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT05-009 | C1926 | MOOREFIELD WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | C |
| FT04-023 | C1890 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 | E |
| FT04-025 | C1916 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 | P |
| FT04-027 | C1913 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 | P |
| FT06-010 | C1915 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | C |
| FT02-026 | C1909 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | P |

NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-023 Maywood

DATE: C.1890

COMMON NAME: Professional Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)

DOE: Eligible

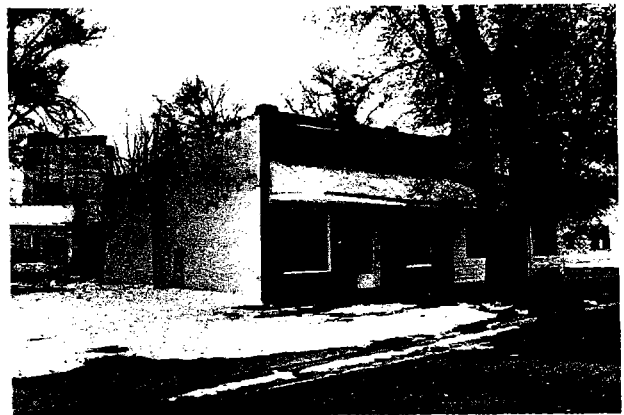
Important example of early twentieth-century professional practice building in Frontier County. This modest false front building is indicative of early small town architecture and has retained its historic integrity.



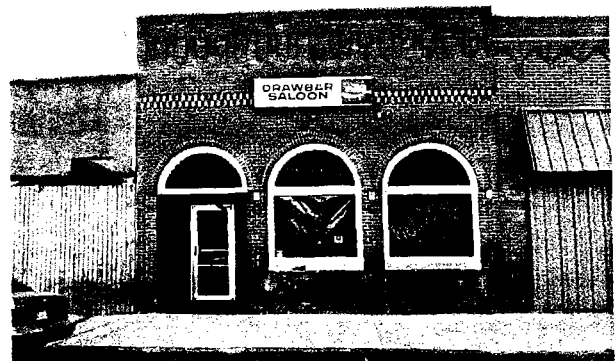
NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-025 Maywood
DATE: C.1916
COMMON NAME: Professional Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Well-preserved brick building determined significant for associations with twentieth-century Professional Services in Maywood. Important to historic context and property type development in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-027 Maywood
DATE: C.1913
COMMON NAME: Professional Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Modest one-story brick professional building significant as a well-preserved contributor to the historic character of Maywood's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-026 Eustis
DATE: C.1909
COMMON NAME: Former Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story brick bank building potentially significant for its role in the economic development of northeastern Frontier County during the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

This Settlement context contains the second greatest number of recorded properties within Frontier County following the Agriculture context. Of the 300 total properties documented in Frontier County that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey, 118 (39.3%) fall within the context of Settlement. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Frontier County. However, eleven (11) properties were judged eligible and twenty-one (21) potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The retention of historic integrity that these 118 properties displayed was quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house-whether in an urban or a rural setting-is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) for Frontier County was no exception: 241 houses were documented, or 31.7% of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such as log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two room, frame houses with simple porches.



The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can

be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

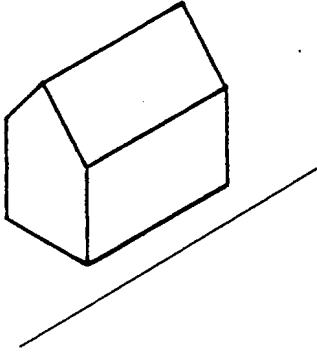
Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

Frontier County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be

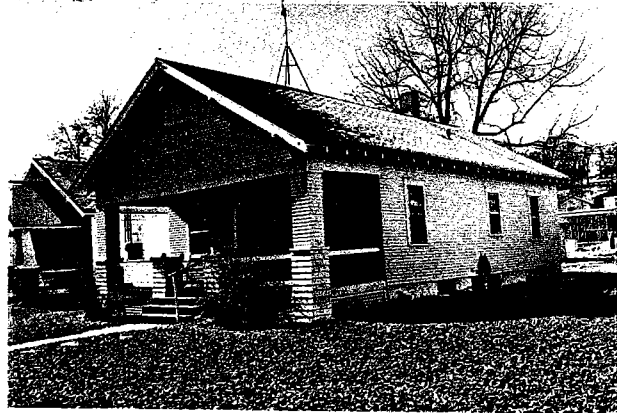
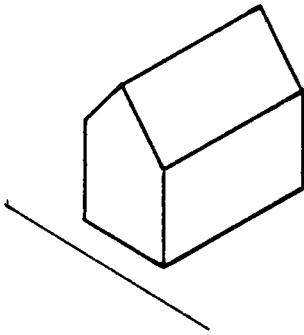
categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Frontier County survey are represented by seventy-five (75) different types in 241 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the seventy-five individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While seventy-five different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 241 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, four types account for 31.5% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 65.1% of all Frontier County houses fit into one of only three dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the numerically significant house types documented in Frontier County.



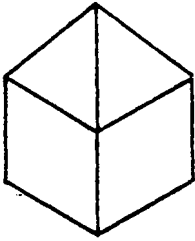
Family #1

This family, composed of ten various types, represents 27% of all Frontier County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the broad dimension of the core facing the street. Of the ten combinations comprising this family, three distinct types are numerically significant: S.13 (5.4%), S.33 (5.4%) and S.19 (5%).



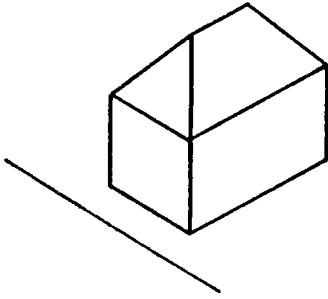
Family #2

This family, composed of nine various types, represents 23.7% of all Frontier County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the longitudinal orientation (versus the latitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the nine different combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.25 (12.5%), and S.34 (3.7%).



Family #3

This family, composed of eight various types, represents 14.5% of all Frontier County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the eight combinations comprising this family, two types appeared most frequently: S.54 (8.3%) and S.50 (3.3%).



Family #4

This family, composed of three various types, represents 7.1% of all Frontier County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the three combinations comprising this family, S.28 appears most frequently (5%).

Settlement Preliminary Inventory

NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-017 Curtis
DATE: C.1898
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
One-story brick house with cement block quoins. Significant for associations with early settlement in Curtis and as a property retaining a high degree of historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-023 Curtis
DATE: C.1928
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Excellent Frontier County example of the Craftsman Style bungalow as exemplified by the informal massing, knee braces and wood shingle siding.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-024 Curtis
DATE: C.1915
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved example of early twentieth-century domestic architecture in Frontier County. Contributes to the historic context of Settlement in Curtis.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-026 Curtis
DATE: C.1898
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Small scale frame house important as a well-preserved example of vernacular houses constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-032 Curtis
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One and one-half story frame house with Eastlake porch. Included in the Inventory for possible associations with persons of local significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-043 Curtis
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story frame house with corner tower chosen as an example of early twentieth-century Folk Victorian house styles. Now functions as the Hansen Memorial Museum.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-005 Maywood
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story frame house significant as a well-preserved vernacular house built during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Frontier County. Contributes to the historic character of Maywood.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-014 Maywood
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story frame house included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of vernacular houses built during the early twentieth-century. Contributes to the historic context of Settlement in Maywood.



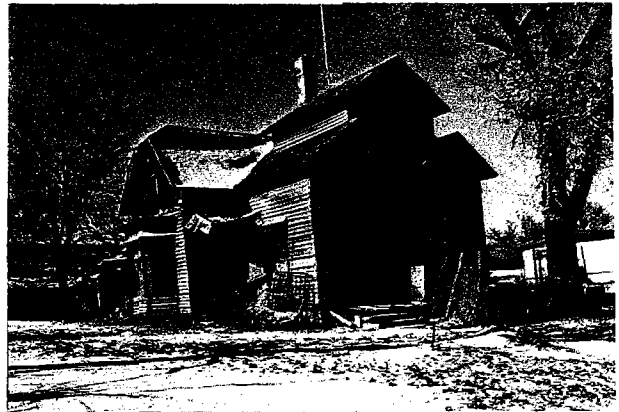
NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-030 Maywood
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story frame house with attached front porch. Chosen as an example of early twentieth-century domestic architecture and as a contributor to the historic character of Maywood.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-006 Stockville
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this turn-of-the-century house was considered noteworthy for its unique massing and stylistic features.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-024 Stockville
DATE: C.1888
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Eligible for National Register listing as an early example of masonry construction from the Settlement and Expansion Temporal Period (1867-1890) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-004 Curtis
DATE: C.1920
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

One of 11 underground houses identified in the Republican Valley survey region. Important in the study of alternative housing and as a contributor to the multiple property study of underground houses in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-016 Curtis
DATE: C.1939
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Large, two-story, brick and stucco house included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of period revival house types built during the 1930's and 1940's. Important to the study of housing trends during the Depression period, (1929-1941).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-020 Curtis
DATE: C.1898
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Potentially eligible for National Register listing as an early example of masonry construction from the Development and Growth Temporal Period (1890-1920) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-029 Curtis
DATE: C.1913
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significant representative of the "Bungaloid" house type in Frontier County. Portrays the evolution of single family dwellings types in early twentieth-century Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-036 Curtis
DATE: C.1922
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame house significant as an example of the bungalow style popularized during the Spurious Economic Growth period of the 1920's (See Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-039 Curtis
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Deemed eligible to the National Register for association with early settlement in Curtis and for the use of brick masonry in the construction of the one-story rectangular house.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT01-044 Curtis
DATE: C.1940
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Important in the potential multiple property study of underground houses in the Republican Valley region. Significant as an alternative house type under the context of Settlement.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-002 Eustis
DATE: C.1937
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Excellent Frontier County example of a Mission Style Period Revival house. Contributes to the study of Post-Victorian Romanticism under the property type 03.1:5.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-009 Eustis
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Common or "vernacular" house dating to the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) of Eustis. Mass, shape and detail exemplify the design characteristics indicative of this era.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-011 Eustis
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame house with attached L-shaped porch. Potentially significant for associations with early twentieth-century vernacular house building in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-015 Eustis
DATE: C.1925
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame house and garage built during the Spurious Economic Growth period (1890-1920) in Frontier County. Representative of the popular Bungalow house style constructed throughout Nebraska between 1915 and 1929.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT02-028 Eustis
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Modest Folk Victorian style house included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of local house building during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Frontier County. Contributes to the historic character of Eustis.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-010 Maywood
DATE: C.1927
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Two-story frame house significant as a product of twentieth-century Period Revivals, commonly known as "Period Houses".



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-012 Maywood
DATE: C.1925
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Well-preserved brick and stucco house exemplifying domestic building during the period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Frontier County. Possible associations with person of local significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-028 Maywood
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite alterations to the original porch, this one and one-half story house is potentially significant for possible association with ethnic cultures and for its retention of historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT04-029 Maywood
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Well-preserved frame house exemplifying vernacular house construction during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Frontier County. Important in the study of Settlement property types in the Republican Valley region.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-007 Stockville
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame house and garage included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of settlement buildings constructed in small rural communities during the turn-of-the-century. Contributes to the historic character of Stockville.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-016 Stockville
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite abandonment, this structure exemplifies vernacular house building during the end of the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-019 Stockville
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame Hall and Parlor house with side gable wing. Included in the Inventory for future research purposes as a locally rare example of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) home building in Frontier County.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT06-028 Stockville
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this one-story frame house is an important resource in the study of early twentieth-century settlement properties in Stockville.



NEHBS NUMBER: FT00-025 Rural
DATE: C.1947
COMMON NAME: Underground House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Post-World War II cement and frame underground house potentially important in the multiple property study of alternative housing designs in the Republican Valley region.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers. These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts. The purpose of the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of potential historic significance within Frontier County.

Throughout the duration of the Frontier County survey, random observations were recorded regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. These recommendations include National Register nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 28-68), suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential Multiple Property projects.

Potential Historic Context Reports

Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.06.) was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Frontier County. This context report was developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as a vital reference in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the report does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Agriculture database contains approximately 627 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that a discussion of Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production property types be integrated into the existing report.

The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Hitchcock County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant groups to settle in Frontier County include German-Americans (H.C.: 18.05.01.) and Danish-American Settlement in Nebraska (H.C.: 18.04.02.).

In addition, two Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Frontier County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 37-46) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 57-75).

Underground houses in the Republican Valley Region

The development of the Settlement related contexts should address specific research questions raised through analysis of the survey data. In addition to the research questions inherent in the development of historic contexts mentioned above, the survey team found the collection of underground houses in Frontier and Hayes County worthy of further research. A total of twelve underground houses in these counties met the criteria for reconnaissance survey and are included in the NEHBS database. This total does not include the underground houses within each county that lacked the historic integrity necessary for recordation.

There appears to be a legacy of sorts regarding the construction of underground houses in these counties. Starting in the early twentieth-century, these dwellings faded in and out of popularity on a fifteen to twenty year cycle. The first of these brief periods of popularity occurred during the early stages (1900-1910) of the Development and Growth period in the Republican Valley region. Underground houses dating to this era were not large in number and only two examples were recorded: HY00-018, and HY01-010. Due to their

considerable age and threatened existence, these houses are considered the most significant of the underground dwellings recorded in the region. They portray the more crude and simple beginning of the underground house type and are characterized by large-aggregate poured cement foundations supporting short frame walls and gable or hip roofs. The primary motivation for building such a house was purely economic. An inexpensive method of house building was crucial to the immigrant settlers who established small rural farms and brought little in financial resources. In some cases, the use of below-grade dwellings may derive further significance through association with Kinkaid Act Settlement (H.C.: 16.01.).

The second era of underground house construction recorded in the region occurred approximately 1920. Four properties dating to this time were recorded in Hayes and Frontier counties: HY00-012, HY00-047, FT01-005 and FT01-044. These examples are associated with the end (1915-1920) of the Development and Growth period in the region and consist of more refined versions of the basic underground house type mentioned above.

Finally , responding to the severe economic stresses of the Depression-era (1929-1941), the underground house type was again used as an inexpensive alternative to traditional home design. Six examples of Depression-era underground houses were recorded in Hayes and Frontier counties: HY00-039, HY00-046, HY02-019, FT00-025, FT00-054, and FT01-044. While the underground house did enjoy periods of limited popularity, it never joined the mainstream of vernacular domestic building. They were more likely viewed as an inexpensive alternative solution to other more traditional vernacular homes.

False Front Commercial Buildings in Frontier County

Another topic of potential multiple property development includes the study of false-front commercial buildings in Frontier County. It is evident from survey data that an exceptionally large proportion of Commerce properties employed the false front

compositional type. Among the twenty-one Commerce properties recorded in Frontier County, twelve contained frame false-front compositions.



False-Front Commercial Buildings in Frontier County (L: FT04-019/020, R: FT06-011).

The majority of these structures consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false-front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence and scale. False-front commercial buildings are more often found in smaller rural communities where new construction in the central business district is limited. This theory held true in Frontier County with eleven of the twelve false-front buildings found in Maywood (FT04: pop. 332) and Stockville (FT06: pop. 45).

The primary era of construction in Frontier County for this type was 1885 to 1910. Therefore, these buildings are considered significant examples of commercial architecture from the early years (1890-1910) of Development and Growth in the Republican Valley region.

Inventory of False-Front Commercial Buildings in Frontier County

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FT04-019 | FT04-021 | FT04-023 | FT05-003 | FT06-012 | FT06-014 |
| FT04-020 | FT04-022 | FT04-033 | FT06-011 | FT06-013 | FT06-029 |

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past

while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains region was preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Frontier County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

FT00: FRONTIER COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|------------|---|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT00-001 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-002 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARMHOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT00-003 | C1915 | BANKED BARN | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1.02:5 | C |
| FT00-004 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-005 | C1908 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-006 | C1886 | FORMER HOMESTEAD | 08.06, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT00-007 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 | E |
| FT00-008 | C1914 | FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-009 | C1911 | FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-010 | C1926 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-011 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT00-012 | C1916, 1941 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-013 | C1906 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-014 | C1908 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT00-015 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-016 | C1906 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-017 | C1929 | RED WILLOW STATE REC. AREA | 07.06.02, 04.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | C |
| FT00-018 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-019 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-020 | C1927 | FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-021 | C1912 | ST ANN'S CHURCH | 02.00 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| FT00-022 | C1922 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-023 | C1927 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-024 | C1914 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-025 | C1947 | HOUSE | 16.05, 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT00-026 | C1915 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-027 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-028 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-029 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | E |
| FT00-030 | C1912 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-031 | C1917 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-032 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-033 | C1948 | FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-034 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06, 18.04.02 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-035 | C1946 | FARM | 08.06 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-036 | C1890 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 | P |
| FT00-037 | C1889, 1924 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-038 | C1889 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT00-039 | C1907 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| FT00-040 | C1908 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 | C |
| FT00-041 | C1889 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT00-042 | C1911 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-043 | C1914 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-044 | C1899 | RICHARD HANTHORN FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-045 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-046 | C1924 | ABANDONED DISTRICT #73 SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 P |
| FT00-047 | C1885 | ABANDONED BANKED HOUSE RUINS | 08.06, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-048 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-049 | C1898 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06, 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-050 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-051 | C1924 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1, 16.5.1:5.2 C |
| FT00-052 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-053 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-054 | C1939 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-055 | C1929 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-056 | C1890 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-057 | C1926 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1 P |
| FT00-058 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-059 | C1890 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1, 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-060 | C1907 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-061 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-062 | C1929 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06, 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-063 | C1909 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 C |
| FT00-064 | C1915 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-065 | C1900 | ALTERED CEMENT HOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-066 | C1885 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-067 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-068 | C1907 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-069 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 08.1 E |
| FT00-070 | C1910 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 C |
| FT00-071 | C1914 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-072 | C1907 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-073 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-074 | C1907 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-075 | C1907 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 E |
| FT00-076 | C1900 | ABAN. MT. ZION CHURCH & CEM. | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4:1, 02.3.1 P |
| FT00-077 | C1887 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-078 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-079 | C1915 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-080 | C1890 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-081 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-082 | C1917 | FORMER SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 06.3.1 P |
| FT00-083 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARMHOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-084 | C1890 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-085 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-086 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-087 | C1890, 1908 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-088 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-089 | C1900 | FARM | 08.06, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-090 | 1912 | EAST CURTIS DIST. #10 SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 P |
| FT00-091 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-092 | C1908 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 08.1 C |

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT00-093 | C1925 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-094 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-095 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-096 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-097 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-098 | C1900 | LUTHERAN CEMETERY | 02.03.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 02.3.1 P |
| FT00-099 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-100 | C1900, 1920 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-101 | C1915 | FARM | 08.06 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-102 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-103 | C1908 | HOUSE ON NONCONTRIBUTING FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-104 | C1912 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-105 | C1905 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-106 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-107 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-108 | C1890 | CURTIS CEMETERY | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 02.3.1 C |
| FT00-109 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-110 | C1912 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-111 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARMHOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-112 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-113 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-114 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-115 | C1889, 1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06, 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-116 | C1920 | FT. McPHERSON TRAIL MARKER | 03.13.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 07.5.1.2.5 C |
| FT00-117 | C1925 | BANKED SILO | 08.06 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1.13 C |
| FT00-118 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-119 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-120 | C1910 | HOUSE ON NONCONTRIBUTING FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-121 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-122 | C1912 | FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-123 | C1912 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-124 | C1912 | FARM | 08.06 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-125 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARMHOUSE | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT00-126 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-127 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-128 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-129 | C1900 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-130 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-131 | C1900 | CEMETERY | 02.00 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 02.3.1 C |
| FT00-132 | C1916 | FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 08.1 E |
| FT00-133 | C1924 | FARM | 08.06 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 P |
| FT00-134 | C1900 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1:1 C |
| FT00-135 | C1927 | FARM | 08.06 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1, 16.5.1:5.2 C |
| FT00-136 | C1910 | FARM | 08.06 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-137 | C1880, 1910 | LOG HOUSE | 08.06, 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 11.4.4:1 E |
| FT00-138 | C1912 | FARM | 08.06 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 08.1 E |
| FT00-139 | 1880 | STOWE CEMETERY | 02.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 02.3.1 C |
| FT00-140 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 C |
| FT00-141 | C1910 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 08.1 C |

FT01: CURITS, FRONTIER COUNTY INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| ===== | | | | | | | | | |
| FT01-001 | C1889,1917 | B. & N. DEPOTS | 13.04.02 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.5.2 | E |
| FT01-002 | C1924 | CURTIS GRADE SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 06.3.2 | P |
| FT01-003 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-004 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-005 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-006 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-007 | C1900 | FORMER HOTEL | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1 | P |
| FT01-008 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-009 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-010 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-011 | C1917 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-012 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-013 | C1924 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-014 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-015 | C1928 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | C |
| FT01-016 | C1939 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-017 | C1898 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT01-018 | 1917 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-019 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-020 | C1898 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-021 | C1907 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-022 | C1907 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-023 | C1928 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | E |
| FT01-024 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT01-025 | C1926 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | C |
| FT01-026 | C1898 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT01-027 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-028 | C1920 | UNITED METHODIST CHURCH | 02.06.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| FT01-029 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-030 | C1951 | STAR THEATRE | 07.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.5 | C |
| FT01-031 | C1905 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.06, 05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| FT01-032 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT01-033 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-034 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-035 | C1925 | FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | 02.05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | E |
| FT01-036 | C1927 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | P |
| FT01-037 | C1907 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-038 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-039 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-040 | C1924 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-041 | C1925 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-042 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-043 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT01-044 | C1940 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT01-045 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT01-046 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT01-047 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-048 | C1925 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-049 | 1927, 1928 | NE COLLEGE OF TECH AGRICULTURE | 06.01.05, 04.05 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 06.5.2 P |
| FT01-050 | C1907 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-051 | C1922 | CURTIS LIVESTOCK AUCTION YARDS | 12.02.06, 08.06 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 08.3.4 E |
| FT01-052 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-053 | C1909 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-054 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT01-055 | C1914 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |

FT02: EUSTIS, FRONTIER COUNTY INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT02-001 | C1937 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-002 | C1937 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT02-003 | C1940 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-004 | C1917 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-005 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-006 | C1940 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-007 | C1917 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-008 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-009 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT02-010 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-011 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT02-012 | C1930 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-013 | C1940 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-014 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-015 | C1925 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT02-016 | C1925 | FORMER GAS STATION | 12.02.06, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 C |
| FT02-017 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-018 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-019 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-020 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-021 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-022 | C1917 | FORMER FILLING STATION | 12.02.06, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 C |
| FT02-023 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-024 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-025 | C1909 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.06, 05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.3 P |
| FT02-026 | C1909 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 P |
| FT02-027 | C1927 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-028 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT02-029 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-030 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-031 | 1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT02-032 | C1905 | ABANDONED FARM | 08.06 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |

FT04: MAYWOOD, FRONTIER COUNTY INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT04-001 | C1915 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-002 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-003 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-004 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-005 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 E |
| FT04-006 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-007 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-008 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-009 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-010 | C1927 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT04-011 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-012 | C1925 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT04-013 | C1907 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-014 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 E |
| FT04-015 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-016 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-017 | C1927 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-018 | C1927 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-019 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 E |
| FT04-020 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 P |
| FT04-021 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 P |
| FT04-022 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 E |
| FT04-023 | C1890 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 E |
| FT04-024 | C1909 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING/OPERA HSE | 12.02.06, 07.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 C |
| FT04-025 | C1916 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 P |
| FT04-026 | C1900 | FORMER HOTEL | 12.02.06, 13.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1 P |
| FT04-027 | C1913 | PROFESSIONAL BUILDING | 15.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.3.1 P |
| FT04-028 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT04-029 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| FT04-030 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 E |
| FT04-031 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT04-032 | C1900, 1920 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 C |
| FT04-033 | C1890 | FORMER LUMBER YARD | 12.02.06 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4.2.1 E |
| FT04-034 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE RUINS | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |

FT05: MOOREFIELD, FRONTIER COUNTY INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | |
| FT05-001 | C1916 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| FT05-002 | C1936 | MOOREFIELD AUDITORIUM | 04.02, 07.07 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.2 P |
| FT05-003 | C1900 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 P |
| FT05-004 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT05-005 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT05-006 | C1910 | ABANDONED CHURCH | 02.00 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| FT05-007 | C1917 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1:5.2 | C |
| FT05-008 | C1912 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT05-009 | C1926 | MOOREFIELD WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | C |

FT06: STOCKVILLE, FRONTIER COUNTY INVENTORY

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | COMMON/RESOURCE NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | CONTRIBUTING | | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | BLDG. | SITE | STRU. | OBJ. | | |
| FT06-001 | C1885 | FRONTIER COUNTY COURTHOUSE | 04.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.1.7 | C |
| FT06-002 | C1920 | BARN | 07.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1.02 | C |
| FT06-003 | C1878 | AMBROSE SHELLEY LOG HOUSE | 07.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-004 | C1903 | STOCKVILLE CONG. CHURCH & PAR. | 02.05.01 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 02.1.4, 02.4.3 | E |
| FT06-005 | C1905 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-006 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT06-007 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT06-008 | C1935 | FORMER SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 06.3 | C |
| FT06-009 | C1910 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | C |
| FT06-010 | C1915 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | C |
| FT06-011 | C1889 | FORMER VAN PELT CAFE | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-012 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-013 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-014 | C1888 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | E |
| FT06-015 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-016 | C1890 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT06-017 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-018 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-019 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT06-020 | C1890 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-021 | C1905 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-022 | C1900 | FORMER CHURCH | 02.00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | C |
| FT06-023 | C1890 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-024 | C1888 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| FT06-025 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-026 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-027 | C1888 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| FT06-028 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| FT06-029 | C1889 | FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1 | P |

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

GLOSSARY

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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